

groups collected donations and chose Share and Care to distribute the money in order to deliver relief to the people of Gujarat.

This Foundation is a recognized name that people trust with their donations and can rely on for help in the most tragic times. Their numerous community and rehabilitation initiatives have totaled more than \$30 million. Mr. Speaker, on this day I rise up to acknowledge a truly remarkable individual and I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Mr. Shah and his organization for the fine and important work they have done over the past twenty years.

HONORING MAYNARD HOLBROOK
JACKSON, JR.

HON. MAX BURNS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. BURNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr., and to extend condolences to the family, friends, and business associates of the untimely death of an extraordinary man who changed the way the world sees the City of Atlanta.

Mr. Jackson loved Atlanta, the state of Georgia, and its people. He worked endlessly to create a city that many refer to as the "Mecca of the South." Because of his tireless devotion, Atlanta's growth and development has gained national prominence.

A savvy politician and businessman, Mr. Jackson was the first African-American to be elected mayor of a major southern city. A great champion for diversity, inclusion, and fairness, he built bridges between racial, economic, and social lines that brought a sense of togetherness to the City of Atlanta and its citizens.

Mr. Jackson's dynamic leadership was the driving force in the design, development and expansion of one of the nation's busiest airports, Atlanta's Hartsfield International. In addition, his legacy includes programs that empowered neighborhoods and a department that oversees cultural affairs. He worked tirelessly as an advocate of affirmative action and laid the foundation that brought the 1996 Summer Olympics to Atlanta.

Mr. Jackson was a successful politician and businessman who had a passion for public service. The death of this remarkable man creates a great void for the City of Atlanta, the state of Georgia, and the entire nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN SULLIVAN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, due to events beyond my control I was unable to be present for the following rollcall votes. Had I been able to submit my votes, they would have been as follows:

Rollcall vote No. 297 on agreeing to the passage of H. Res. 264—"yes".

Rollcall vote No. 298 on agreeing to the passage of H. Res. 177—"yes".

Rollcall vote No. 299 on agreeing to the passage of H. Con. Res. 209—"yes".

Rollcall vote No. 300 on agreeing to the passage of H.R. 2465—"yes".

MAKE RESEARCH FUNDED BY THE PUBLIC AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, today I will introduce the Public Access to Science Act, PASA, of 2003, legislation to make federally funded research available to the public.

It is wrong when a breast cancer patient cannot access federally funded research paid for by her hard-earned taxes. It is wrong when a family whose child has a rare disease must pay again for access to research their tax dollars already paid for. Common sense dictates we provide the most cutting-edge research to all who may benefit from it, especially when they have already paid for it with their tax dollars.

The United States Government funds basic research with the intention and the belief that the new ideas and discoveries that result will improve the lives and welfare of the people of the United States and around the world. Our government spends \$45 billion a year to support scientific and medical research whose product is new knowledge for the public benefit. We must remember that government funded research belongs to, and should be readily available to, every person in the United States. Lifting restrictions that prevent the widespread sharing of federally funded research can only speed scientific advancement.

I urge you to join me by cosponsoring this legislation to require research substantially funded by the Federal Government to be ineligible for copyright protection, and thus available in the public domain.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to participate in the following votes. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

June 24, 2003, Rollcall vote 307, on agreeing to the Filner amendment, I would have voted "no".

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I attended the funeral of the Honorable Bob Stump in Phoenix, Arizona and missed votes on the following measures:

1. S. 858—To extend the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, and for other pur-

poses (#312). Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

2. H.R. 2474—To require that funds made available for fiscal years 2003 and 2004 for the Bill Emerson and Mickey Leland Hunger Fellowships be administered through the Congressional Hunger Center (#313). Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

3. H.J. Res. 49—recognizing the important service to the Nation provided by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture on the occasion of its 50th anniversary (#314). Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

4. H. Con. Res. 49—expressing the sense of the Congress that the sharp escalation of anti-Semitic violence within many participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is of profound concern and efforts should be undertaken to prevent future occurrences (#315). Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

5. H. Res. 199—calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China immediately and unconditionally to release Dr. Yang Jianli, calling on the President of the United States to continue working on behalf of Dr. Yang Jianli for his release, and for other purposes (#316). Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

6. H. Res. 294—condemning the terrorism inflicted on Israel since the Aqaba Summit and expressing solidarity with the Israeli people in their fight against terrorism (#317). Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

RECOGNIZING UCSD CANCER CENTER

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor The UCSD Cancer Center Luau and Longboard Invitational. This event brings together surfing legends from around the world, celebrities, and corporate executives to benefit cancer treatment and research at the Rebecca and John Moores UCSD Cancer Center. It features a friendly surfing competition between sponsored teams, a Polynesian-themed party featuring food, entertainment, live and silent auctions of surf memorabilia, and a brief ceremony to honor the winner of the Rell Sunn—Queen of Makaha Award. This award recognizes an individual for his or her efforts to fight cancer and dedication to helping others in ways that embody the true "aloha" spirit.

Since its founding in 1994, the Luau has raised more than \$1 million for the center. Much of these funds have been used as "seed money" that finances the initial stages of promising cancer research projects and helps them qualify for additional funding from federal or other sources.

The Luau also has earned a worldwide reputation as one of the finest and most soulful surfing-themed philanthropic events anywhere. It is organized by a passionate grassroots network of local volunteers (many of whom are cancer survivors), and is generously supported by a diverse collection of prominent, community-minded companies, organizations and individuals. This year's event promises to be extra special, as it is the 10th anniversary of the UCSD Cancer Center Luau.

This event is especially meaningful to me because in the summer of 1998, I am one of thousands of men who was diagnosed with prostate cancer following a simple prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test. During my annual examination in the summer of 1998, my doctor noted a slight elevation in my PSA test. He followed up with a sonogram and an MRI, neither of which revealed the disease. It was only after a prostate biopsy that it was determined that I had cancer. Following the diagnosis, in consultation with my family, I decided to pursue surgery as my treatment option. I am fortunate—early detection saved my life. My doctor was familiar with PSA results, and I had healthcare coverage for my treatments. As a cancer survivor, I personally understand the hope that the groundbreaking research provides to individuals who are suffering, or who have a loved one who is battling a disease. I understand the importance of finding better ways to diagnose and treat this disease which affects so many people in our nation.

I am proud to support the UCSD Cancer Center, and I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Luau and Longboard Invitational. This event will help to ensure that the Cancer Center is able to continue to provide quality services to those facing cancer, and to develop new lifesaving treatments.

TRIBUTE TO THE VILLAGE OF
SOUTH RANGE, MICHIGAN ON
THE CENTENNIAL OF ITS FOUNDING

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Village of South Range, Michigan on 100 years of vibrant community life as the Village celebrates the centennial of its founding.

In 1903, Theodore Roosevelt was President, the Wright brothers made their historic first flight on the hills outside Kitty Hawk, and Henry Ford started the Ford Motor Company with the introduction of the Model A Ford roadster.

Another memorable event of 1903 was the founding of the Town of South Range by the Whealkate Mining Company, at the south end of the copper range on the Keweenaw Peninsula in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

At the time the Town of South Range was founded, most of the land within its boundaries was owned by various copper mining companies who had flocked to the area with the discovery of rich copper deposits in the 19th century. This period in the Keweenaw's history, and the economic and cultural fabric created by the mines, the miners, their families and the communities that grew up around them is the story commemorated by the Keweenaw National Historical Park.

Once the Town of South Range was platted, it became possible for hardworking miners and local people to buy the lots and begin to build a community separate from the mining companies that most of them worked for. As the town grew, businesses, churches and social clubs were created to serve its inhabitants.

In 1906 the residents petitioned the Houghton County Commissioners to incorporate the

Village of South Range, which it remains today. The Village may have fewer than one thousand residents and winter weather that averages fifteen feet of snow, but its people also have warm hearts and a true civic spirit.

Led by Village President Michael Rompf, they have planned a two week centennial celebration during which South Range will choose a centennial queen and highlight its history with photo exhibits, mine tours, visits to historic sites and a living history re-enactment.

South Range residents have not forgotten music and dancing, just like the socials that provided respite from the backbreaking work in the mines for their forebears. They plan dancing to swing and polka music, and teen dances for the younger crowd. A pasty supper, community flag raising on the Fourth of July, a parade, craft and dog shows, slow pitch softball and of course, fireworks will all bring community residents and visitors closer together.

On a serious note, a ceremony will re-dedicate South Range's memorial to war veterans, the "Honor Roll," at the Community Center on July 5th. This will mark completion of the restoration of the memorial and honor those who served in action from South Range. An observance of the 50th anniversary of the Korean War will follow this ceremony, hosted by South Range's VFW Post.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my fellow Members of Congress join me in extending warm congratulations to the Village of South Range as we celebrate not only the birth of our great nation, but also the contributions and hard work that made possible South Range's 100 years of continued vitality as a community. South Range and thousands of communities like it are truly the bedrock of our national strength.

REGARDING THE CAMBODIAN
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to note that Cambodia is scheduled to hold its National Assembly elections on July 27, 2003, and to express our hopes and concerns that the electoral process be free and fair. The United States is strongly committed, not to a particular outcome in those elections, but to a credible process that is fair in its administration and execution, and free of the violence, intimidation, and alleged fraud that sadly have marred other elections since the 1997 coup in that country.

On June 10, 2003, the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific held a hearing on "Recent Developments in Southeast Asia" that focused in part on the upcoming Cambodian elections. While there have been improvements in recent years, such as an updated Electoral Law and a new National Election Committee, certain credible concerns persist. Experts at our hearing and other observers have questioned the independence of the Election Committee, complained of opposition politicians' lack of access to Cambodian mass media, and raised concerns about continuing political violence. In February, Om Radsady, an outspoken critic of Prime Minister Hun Sen,

was assassinated. That same month, at least two other dissidents were detained on frail allegations that they were responsible for inciting the January 29, 2003 anti-Thai riots in Phnom Penh, during which the Thai Embassy was attacked and damaged. These incidents underscore the need for further vigilance.

For these reasons, I join the U.S. Department of State in calling on the Government of Cambodia to prevent all forms of election coercion and to prosecute perpetrators of violence. I also share the Department's hope that the Cambodian National Election Committee will demonstrate its neutrality and independence, fulfill its promise of equal media access, and act rapidly to deal with allegations of irregularities during the 30-day election campaign period, on polling day, and during the ballot counting process.

The people of the United States share the aspirations of the people of Cambodia to free expression, self-determination, and the development of an election administration that commands confidence across Cambodian society. We sincerely hope that the July 27 elections will be an important step in that process.

IDENTITY THEFT PROTECTION
AND INFORMATION BLACKOUT
ACT OF 2003

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Identity Theft Protection and Information Blackout Act of 2003." I am proud to offer this legislation on behalf of eighteen of my Republican and Democratic colleagues in the House.

As Congress debates reauthorization of the Fair Credit Reporting Act's preemption provisions, ordinary Americans are more concerned than ever about the privacy of their financial and health information. Moreover, the identity theft epidemic continues to disrupt lives and cost families and businesses millions of dollars. Americans want, need, and expect the Federal government to take action to address these issues.

In response to this urgent problem, my legislation establishes methods for preventing identity theft and amends the FCRA to protect consumers' sensitive, private health-related information by safeguarding it from indiscriminate use by credit bureaus, financial institutions, and affiliates.

This legislation also protects Social Security numbers from identity thieves. An individual's Social Security number has been called the "the golden key" to financial identity theft. To protect this vital key to personal information, my legislation institutes national standards governing the collection, use, display, sale and security of social security numbers by government and by private sector entities.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the Identity Theft Protection and Information Blackout Act, and I strongly urge the House to consider this important measure as we move closer to reauthorizing the Fair Credit Reporting Act and similar legislation to keep personal financial and related information private and protected from fraud and abuse.